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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,018	03/14/2005	Tetsuo Santo	JCLA14660	8744
23900	7590	04/11/2006	EXAMINER	
JC PATENTS, INC. 4 VENTURE, SUITE 250 IRVINE, CA 92618				CLARK, AMY LYNN
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1655		

DATE MAILED: 04/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/511,018	SANTO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Amy L. Clark	1655	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 October 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10/08/2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to because the images are unclear due to the fact that the photographs are dark and, therefore, it is difficult to see what Applicant is trying to illustrate via the photographs. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

Claims 1-11 are objected to because of the following informalities: The phrase "a cream for therapy of dermatitis" should be corrected to read a cream for the treatment of dermatitis. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The metes and bounds of Claims 1-11 are uncertain because it is unclear as to the identification of the ingredients to which Applicant intends to direct the subject matter. Although the use of common names or traditional/ethnopharmacological names is permissible in patent applications, the standard Latin genus-species name of each ingredient should accompany non-technical nomenclature as a means for identifying the subject botanical as noted in this application. The common name or traditional/ethnopharmacological name may have several different Latin names referring to various genus-species of the plant and it is unclear as to which genus and species Applicant is referring. The lack of clarity renders the claims indefinite since the resulting claims do not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. Applicant may overcome the rejection by placing the genus-species name of

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"Lightyellow Sophora root, Turmeric, Magnolia Bark, Moutan Bark, Isatis Leaf, Baikal

Skullcap, Amur Cork Tree, Angelicae Dahuricae Root, Lemon, Smartweed, Licorice,

Cnidii Rhizoma and Japanese Angelica Root" in parentheses after the terms

"Lightyellow Sophora root, Turmeric, Magnolia Bark, Moutan Bark, Isatis Leaf, Baikal

Skullcap, Amur Cork Tree, Angelicae Dahuricae Root, Lemon, Smartweed, Licorice,

Cnidii Rhizoma and Japanese Angelica Root".

Claims 1-7 recites the limitation "it contains" in Claim 1, line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The metes and bounds of Claim 6 are rendered uncertain by the phrase "said accelerating agent. It is unclear whether Applicant is referring to an accelerator for skin permeation or an accelerator for keratinization. The lack of clarity renders the claims indefinite since the resulting claims do not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired.

The metes and bounds of Claim 7 are rendered uncertain by the phrase "The cream for therapy of dermatitis described in claim 3 characterized in that the ratios of the extracts drawn from plants: accelerating agent for skin permeation: accelerating agent for keratinization in said auxiliary agent are 53 to 89%: 8 to 38%: 6 to 10%", in Claim 7, because the amounts of the ingredients are not set forth in terms of either "by weight" or "by volume" amount of the total composition. The lack of clarity renders the claims indefinite since the resulting claims do not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Noevir (U).

Noevir teaches a skin cleansing cream for preventing rough skin comprising of extracts of turmeric and magnolia bark. Noevir does not expressly teach that the skin cleansing cream treats dermatitis, however, the composition as taught by Noevir is one in the same as the composition claimed by Applicant, therefore, treating dermatitis is inherent to the composition as taught by Noevir.

Therefore, the reference anticipates the claimed subject matter.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kobayashi et al.(V).

Kobayashi teaches a skin care composition comprising of extracts of turmeric and moutan bark. Kobayashi does not expressly teach that the skin cleansing cream treats dermatitis, however, the composition as taught by Kobayashi is one in the same as the composition claimed by Applicant, therefore, treating dermatitis is inherent to the composition as taught by Kobayashi.

Therefore, the reference anticipates the claimed subject matter.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Whittle (A).

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Whittle teaches a composition for topical administration in the form of a cream for treating skin disorders such as eczema and psoriasis (See Abstract and column 3, lines 63-65) comprising of alcohol extracts of licorice, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark and Baikal skullcap (See column 3, lines 24-33 and 54-62 and columns 9 and 11). Whittle further teaches a composition for topical administration comprising of white soft paraffin (See column 7, Example 8).

Therefore, the reference anticipates the claimed subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whittle (A), in view of Yoshioka et al. (B).

The teachings of Whittle are set forth above and applied as before.

Yoshioka teaches a composition in the form of a microcapsule comprising of mutton oil (See column 13, lines 23 and 34), salicylic acid, glycyrrhiza extract (please note that glycyrrhiza is synonymous with licorice), Japanese angelica root extract and lemon extract (See column 15, lines 35 and 40-56), which may be applied to the skin in the form of a cream (See column 70, Example 48) or in the form of a lotion (See column 66, Example 44). Yoshioka further teaches that each of these components are present in an amount of 0.01 to 99% by weight.

The teachings of Whittle and Yoshioka are set forth above. Whittle does not expressly teach a cream for therapy of dermatitis comprising of mutton oil, salicylic acid, nor does Whittle teach that the ratios of the extracts drawn from plants: accelerating agent for skin permeation: accelerating agent for keratinization in said auxiliary agent are 53 to 89%: 8 to 38%: 6 to 10%. However, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art and one would have been motivated and had a reasonable expectation of success to modify the method taught by Whittle to make a skin care composition for treating dermatitis with a composition comprising of mutton oil, salicylic acid, licorice, Japanese angelica root, lemon extract, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark and Baikal skullcap because at the time the invention was made, the beneficial effects of licorice, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark, Baikal skullcap and white soft paraffin and a topical composition comprising of

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licorice, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark, Baikal skullcap and white soft paraffin for treating skin disorders was known, as clearly taught by Whittle, as were the beneficial effects of mutton oil, salicylic acid, licorice, Japanese angelica root extract and lemon extract and the combination of mutton oil, salicylic acid, licorice, Japanese angelica root extract and lemon extract composition to make a cream for application to skin, as clearly taught by Yoshioka. It would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adjust the amounts of the extracts of lemon extract, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark and Baikal skullcap, the amount of the accelerating agent for skin permeation (Japanese Angelicae root) and the amount of accelerating agent for keratinization (salicylic acid) to provide the ratios of the extracts drawn from plants: accelerating agent for skin permeation: accelerating agent for keratinization as 53 to 89%: 8 to 38%: 6 to 10%, as taught by both Whittle and Yoshioka to provide the instantly claimed invention at the time the invention was made.

As each of the references indicate that the various proportions and amounts of the ingredients used in the claimed composition or the claimed composition/pharmaceutical combinations are result variables, they would have been routinely optimized by one of ordinary skill in the art in practicing the invention disclosed by each of the references.

Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add any of the claimed ingredients in the making of the claimed composition because it is well known that its *prima facie* obvious to combine two or more ingredients, each of which is taught by the prior art, to be useful for the

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same purpose in order to form a third composition which is useful for the same purpose. The idea for combining them flows logically from their having been used individually in the prior art. *In re Susi*, 58 CCPA 1074, 1079-80; 440 F.2d 442, 445; 169 USPQ 423, 426 (1971); *In re Crockett*, 47 CCPA 1018, 1020-21; 279 F.2d 274, 276-277; 126 USPQ 186, 188 (1960).

Based upon the beneficial teachings of the cited reference, the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art, and absent evidence to the contrary, there would have been a reasonable expectation of success to result in the claimed invention.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whittle (A), in view of Yoshioka et al. (B), Noevir (U), Nakayama et al. (C), Ishikawa et al. (D), Huang et al. (E), Grollier et al. (F) and Liang et al. (G).

The teachings of Whittle are set forth above and applied as before.

The teachings of Yoshioka are set forth above and applied as before.

The teachings of Noevir are set forth above and applied as before. Noevir further teaches a skin cleansing cream for preventing rough skin further comprising of extracts of cnidii rhizome (which is synonymous with cnidii rhizome) and Angelica radix (which is synonymous with Japanese Angelica).

Nakayama teaches a skin care composition comprising of glycyrrhiza extract, resorcinol (See page 1, paragraph 0009) and its derivatives in an amount of 0.0001 to 20 w/w% (See page 9, paragraphs 0143-0145), Japanese angelica extract in an amount of 0.001 to 20 w/w % (See page 2, paragraphs 0013 and 0014), salicylic acid in an amount of 0.0001-5 w/w % (See page 2, paragraphs 0015 and 0016), and angelica

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dahurica root in an amount of 0.001 to 5 w/w % (See page 3, paragraphs 0045 and 0046), which can be applied in the form of a cream (See page 10, paragraph 0155). Please note that Nakayama does not expressly teach that the composition can be used to treat dermatitis, however, if a prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use as recited in the preamble, then it meets the claim. See, e.g., *In re Schreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (See also MPEP § 2112 - § 2112.02).

Ishikawa teaches a cosmetic moisturizer (See Abstract) for preventing and remedying skin roughness (See page 4, paragraphs 0046 and 0048), which is a symptom of dermatitis, in the form of a cream (See page 7, paragraph 0087) comprising of salicylic acid in an amount of 0.0001 to 5% by weight (See page 4, paragraph 0045), Amur cork tree, licorice, Cnidii rhizome and lemon all in an amount of 0.000001 to 20% by weight (See page 4, paragraphs 0047 and 0048).

Huang teaches a composition for treating psoriasis (See Abstract), which is a type of dermatitis, comprising of *Isatis Indigotica* Fort. (which is synonymous with isatis leaf) (See page 2, paragraph 0020).

Grollier teaches a cosmetic composition for treating skin (See Abstract) in the form of a cream (See column 6, lines 58-64) comprising of water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*) (See column 4, lines 22-23), which is synonymous with smartweed, in an amount of 5 to 30 weight % (See column 4, lines 62-68) and sheep oil (which reads on mutton oil) (See column 5, lines 24-27).

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Laing teaches composition in the form of a cream (See page 3, paragraph 0040) suppository for treating human ailments (See Abstract and page 1 paragraph 0013 continued onto page 2) comprising of *Dryobalanops Aromatica* (which is synonymous with Borneo Camphor tree) and *Angelica Dahurica* in an amount of 1 % to 2% of the total weight of the composition (See page 3, paragraphs 0044 and 0045 and page 1 paragraph 0013 continued onto page 2), which read on the percentages of Borneo Camphor tree and *Angelica Dahurica* as claimed by Applicant. Please note that Laing does not expressly teach that the composition can be used to treat dermatitis, however, if a prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use as recited in the preamble, then it meets the claim. See, e.g., *In re Schreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (See also MPEP § 2112 - § 2112.02).

The teachings of Whittle, Yoshioka, Noevir, Nakayama, Ishikawa, Huang, Grollier and Liang are set forth above. Whittle does not expressly teach a cream for therapy of dermatitis comprising of turmeric, magnolia bark, isatis leaf, borneo camphor tree, Amur cork tree, Angelicae Dahurica root, lemon, smartweed, cnidii rhizome, Japanese Angelica root, mutton oil, salicylic acid and resorcinol, nor does Whittle teach the specific amounts of each component in a volume ratio. However, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art and one would have been motivated and had a reasonable expectation of success to modify the method taught by Whittle to make a skin care composition for treating dermatitis with a composition comprising of lightyellow sophora root, turmeric, magnolia bark, moutan bark, Isatis leaf, Borneo Camphor tree, Baikal skullcap, Amur cork tree,

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Angelicae Dahuicae root, lemon, smartweed, licorice, cnidii rhizome, Japanese Angelica Root, salicylic acid, resorcinol, mutton oil, alcohol and white soft paraffin because at the time the invention was made, the beneficial effects of licorice, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark, Baikal skullcap and white soft paraffin and a topical composition comprising of licorice, lightyellow sophora root, moutan bark, Baikal skullcap and white soft paraffin for treating skin disorders was known, as clearly taught by Whittle, as were the beneficial effects of mutton oil, salicylic acid, licorice, Japanese angelica root extract and lemon extract and the combination of mutton oil, salicylic acid, licorice, Japanese angelica root extract and lemon extract composition to make a cream for application to skin, as clearly taught by Yoshioka, as were the beneficial effects of turmeric, magnolia bark, cnidii rhizome and Angelica radix for preventing rough skin, as clearly taught by Noevir, as were the beneficial effects of glycyrrhiza extract, resorcinol, Japanese angelica extract, salicylic acid, and angelica dahurica root and the application of the composition to the skin, as taught by Nakayama, as were the beneficial effects of Amur cork tree, licorice, Cnidii rhizome, lemon and salicylic acid and a cosmetic moisturizer for preventing and remedying skin roughness, which is a symptom of dermatitis, comprising a composition of Amur cork tree, licorice, Cnidii rhizome, lemon and salicylic acid, as taught by Ishikawa, as were the beneficial effects of isatis leaf for treating psoriasis, which is a type of dermatitis, as clearly taught by Huang, as were the beneficial effects of a composition for treating skin comprising of smartweed and mutton oil, as clearly taught by Grollier, as were the beneficial effects of Borneo Camphor tree and *Angelica Dahuica*, as clearly taught by Laing. It would have also been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill in the art to adjust the amounts of the extracts of lightyellow sophora root, turmeric, lemon extract, turmeric, magnolia bark, moutan bark, isatis leaf, borneo camphor tree, Baikal skullcap, Amur cork tree, Angelicae Dahuricae root, lemon, smartweed, cnidii rhizome, Japanese Angelica root, mutton oil, salicylic acid and resorcinol, as taught Whittle, Yoshioka, Noevir, Nakayama, Ishikawa, Huang, Grollier and Liang to provide the instantly claimed invention at the time the invention was made.

As each of the references indicate that the various proportions and amounts of the ingredients used in the claimed composition or the claimed composition/pharmaceutical combinations are result variables, they would have been routinely optimized by one of ordinary skill in the art in practicing the invention disclosed by each of the references.

Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add any of the claimed ingredients in the making of the claimed composition because it is well known that its *prima facie* obvious to combine two or more ingredients, each of which is taught by the prior art, to be useful for the same purpose in order to form a third composition which is useful for the same purpose. The idea for combining them flows logically from their having been used individually in the prior art. *In re Susi*, 58 CCPA 1074, 1079-80; 440 F.2d 442, 445; 169 USPQ 423, 426 (1971); *In re Crockett*, 47 CCPA 1018, 1020-21; 279 F.2d 274, 276-277; 126 USPQ 186, 188 (1960).

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Based upon the beneficial teachings of the cited reference, the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art, and absent evidence to the contrary, there would have been a reasonable expectation of success to result in the claimed invention.

* Applicant is advised that the cited U.S. patents and patent application publications are available for download via the Office's PAIR. As an alternate source, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site (www.uspto.gov), from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources. Should you receive inquiries about the use of the Office's PAIR system, applicants may be referred to the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at <http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/index.html> or 1-866-217-9197.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amy L. Clark whose telephone number is (571) 272-1310. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terry McKelvey can be reached on (571) 272-0775. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Amy L. Clark
AU 1655

Amy L. Clark
March 31, 2006

Michele C Flood.
MICHELE FLOOD
PRIMARY EXAMINER